

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XV.

COLOMBO SPRINGS, COLO. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

NUMBER 48

TELEGRAPHED NEWS.

Congressman Carter at the Capital for the Assembling of Congress.

Jaeger Building and Appropriation Bills Engage Attention.

Secretary Whitney Makes His Report on Naval Affairs.

The Country Was Supplied With Commerce Destroyers.

Congressmen at the Capital

WASHINGTON, November 30.—There was a noticeable increase to day in the number of congressmen about the capitol. Senator A. T. Morgan was the principal arrival. He had come direct from President-elect Harrison, but nothing was to be learned from him. He is in everyone's slate for a cabinet position and Representative Emerson's slate is not used, as saying that Senator A. T. Morgan will not accept any other position than that of the treasury.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the finance committee, who has been in poor health, is very much improved.

Senator Sherman, who came from Ohio with his family to eat Thanksgiving dinner in their K street house, was sent to St. Louis to attend the funeral of General Sherman's wife. Lewis was in his seat Monday when most of the senators who were present, although to say there are not over twenty in the city.

The house wing of the capitol was unusually quiet to day, the chamber being occupied by a few itinerant sightseers, a dozen or more employees figuring up the so-called committee of the new house, and a sum number of republican congressmen exchanging congratulations upon the result of the recent election. In the office of the clerks of the house there was a small gathering of democratic members in calling Messrs. M. S. Chapman and Springer who passed away to time in an information over the situation, but in the absence of Senator Carter, who will arrive in the city to-morrow, there was no formal agreement as to what attitude democratic members should assume in regard to pending legislation at the approaching session.

There was much uncertainty expressed at the capitol, as to the fate of the trust fund, which the committee on rules by caucus action was directed to make a special order of Thursday the 6th day of December. The opponents of the measure who at the last session were a success in getting it against its constitutionality, were to meet to day in the absence of Senator Carter, who will arrive in the city to-morrow, there was no formal agreement as to what attitude democratic members should assume in regard to pending legislation at the approaching session.

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Members of the house committee on appropriations were busy in committee on the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and expected to have it ready for report to the house during the coming week. The sundry civil bills also were under way. Other committees having appropriation bills for the current year there is no reason to apprehend much delay in their preparation.

The treasury disbursements have been unusually large during the month of November, the current payment alone amounting to \$22,000,000. It is estimated at the department that afternoon the due date of statement to be issued to-morrow will show an apparent increase of \$1,500,000 in the day since November 28, instead of the usual monthly reduction. There is of course no actual increase in the deficit, it merely a reduction in cash in the treasury, available for the payment of the debt.

Secretary Whitney's Report.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Secretary Whitney has presented his annual report to the president. After giving a brief review of the condition of the navy as it exists on the fourth day of March in comparison with the same as it existed on the fourth of March '85, and furnishing a list of armored vessels authorized by congress, the secretary says, "So far as armored ships are concerned the subject is to be treated in a broad way by the department and congress. At the present time the conditions are such that every thing necessary to fit these ships for the service can be produced and furnished to the department in this country as soon as in the course of construction on any element or feature required, but this has never, until the present time been true. Therefore consideration of the subject has been necessarily postponed by the department until the present time. The efforts of the department in this construction have necessarily

since March, '85, been devoted to unarmed vessels, and as to others the department is able to report that when the ships in the course of construction and those authorized shall be in the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmed cruisers, or "commerce destroyers" having the highest characteristics, viz: of size, 3000 tons and upward, and possessing a speed of nine knots and upward."

The secretary quotes authorities as to the value of his class of vessels, and continues: "We cannot at present protect our coast, but we can return to it for now, for we can soon be in condition to mount a fleet of large and fast cruisers against the commerce of the enemy, as to indicate the most serious and acting injury thereon."

With regard to the production of power by the machinery the report says: "The standard in '85 was 16-horse power to the ton of machinery. A contract since then has been upon the highest standard, and at the present time the department has reached a point where reliance can be placed upon it for the production of war vessels, equal in character to those of any other country."

It is gratifying to be able to report, says the secretary, that notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the three years, the reduction in the three years ending June 30, '88, compared with three years ending June 30, '88, were 847,576,617, and 82,886,650.

Under the head of "Coast and Harbor Defense Vessels," the secretary states: "In the annual report of the department, considerations were given leading to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the department to go to the course of European powers in building unprotected torpedo boats, and at the present uncertainty in regard to the practicality of submarine boats and the building of a practical trial of dynamite gunboats, it has been deemed wise for the department to fit one light craft, heavily-armed, for defense against battery or ram, or which a design has been prepared by advertisements for this vessel calling for the submission of bids in February next. The characteristics will be found stated in the table of armored vessels."

Considerable space is devoted to business methods and introduction of a system into the department. A chapter is devoted to naval progress during the year at home and abroad, and in it is a statement that it is necessary for increased numbers of fast protected cruisers, whether for purposes of protecting or destroying commerce, or for service with the fleet as scouts, has been called for.

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The secretary considers the subject of improved power production and defense work, saying in regard to the latter that recent naval maneuvers abroad show they must be regarded as most useful for coast and harbor defense.

Estimates for the navy and marine corps for the current fiscal year amount to \$22,000,000; those for the next fiscal year, \$22,000,000. Appropriations for the current fiscal year are \$9,624,577.

Cable Against the Trust.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Times says Gould and Prentiss, the two leaders of the Rock Island road, are to be tried for the murder of James H. Haines, the conductor on the Rock Island train which met with the accident.

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HARRISON'S VISITORS.

Distinguished Politicians Arriving
Daily at Indianapolis.

Interviewers Only Concentrate the Nature of Their Mission.

Republicans Take a Point in the West
Virginia Politics.

The Ohio Party in Iowa Over
Thirty Thousand.

The President-Elect's Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—Every day now witnesses the arrival of a fresh batch of distinguished statesmen and politicians making their pilgrimage to the big cities outside on Delaware avenue. Among the president's visitors this forenoon was Senator C. B. Farwell and General Martin, chairman of the Illinois republican central committee. They came from Chicago on the early train and were accompanied by Col. Fred Grant. The party made a very hasty trip, driving out to General Harrison's immediate, after breakfast, remaining with him about an hour and a half, and on returning they went direct to the cars, embarking for Chicago at 11:55 a.m. They met with such a crowd of newspaper correspondents and to throw out picket guards, so to speak, to capture them, only to find them as coppers on all cabinet themes or presidential policy.

Senator Farwell, in telling his impressions of General Harrison, remarked that he had a "big head and close mouth." The evening train from Cincinnati brought two distinguished pilgrims from Ohio in the persons of Hon. A. L. Hanna, of Cleveland, and Congressman Ben Butterworth of Cincinnati. They had a conference with the president-elect at 7:30 this evening, remaining in consultation two hours. The well-known intimate relations of both gentlemen, especially Mr. Hanna with Senator John Sherman, contributed much interest to their visit and caused to the theory that the president-elect is making something of a study of the intricacies of Ohio politics, but to what purpose can only be conjecture.

The West Virginia Contest.

CHARLESTON, November 28.—The supreme court to-day refused the attorneys for Fleming, democratic candidate for governor, a writ of prohibition, prohibiting the county court from counting Lewisburg precincts, in which it is said the election officers were not sworn in according to the law. This decision was one that was not expected by the democrats, and in consequence republicans claim they have gained an important step in the recount of the county.

The Vote in Iowa.

DES MOINES, November 28.—The executive committee, to-day, to the official canvass of returns on the vote for president at the last election. The total vote is 44,130, divided as follows: Republican, 21,985; democratic, 79,875; union labor, 9,057; prohibition, 3559; Harrison's plurality, 3,727.

The Tennessee Contest.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—The state board of canvassers, to whom all returns are certified, failed to agree upon the contest for the certificate to congress from the First district. Governor Taylor endorses the claim of S. C. Evans, republican. Secretary of State Allison, another member of the board, declares Bates, democrat, is legally elected. Further consideration of the matter was deferred until next Monday.

The Pacific Slope's Claim.

CHICAGO, November 28.—The journal's Washington special says: It is generally admitted here that General Harrison will select some one from the Pacific coast for a position in his cabinet. That section of the country has been represented on y once in the cabinet, and that recognition was due more to General Grant's friendship for William of Oregon, whom he made attorney-general, than to the opinion that the Pacific coast was of enough political importance to justify the selection of a cabinet officer for that quarter. But the Pacific coast has grown amazingly in the last ten years. Washington territory is now qualified and ready for admission, and when she enters the union there will be a group of four states on the Pacific slope—California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington—which will demand very much more from the administration of the future than they have received from the administrations of the past. It is probable that California will furnish a representative for President Harrison's cabinet. Among the prominent republicans of that state mentioned for this position is L. E. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle. De Young's newspaper made a splendid fight for the republican party during the last campaign. In addition to the services his journal rendered the party he took a leading part personally in the contest, and contributed much to the victory the republicans won in Nevada, and he aided the party in Oregon very materially. He was one of the few republicans in San Francisco who took their lives in their hands when they called the mass meeting to enforce a fair count, and the resolute stand which took the democratic boss of that town that force

to secure a fair count would be made by force to secure a fair count, drove up the plan to count Cleveland in and Harrison out. Mr. De Young is a man of the executive ability and high character. Republicans of California would be well satisfied if General Harrison selected him for the place which the Pacific coast is to have in the new cabinet.

Inauguration Preparations.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Indications at present are that the coming inauguration of Harrison will exceed in numbers and display anything of the kind ever witnessed here before. General, in command of the Ohio national guards, and other officers of the Ohio militia are in the city looking for quarters for their troops. The Ohio national guards have never been represented here before at an inauguration, but it is noted to send a brigade of 2500 men, composed of every arm of the service, to General Harrison's inauguration. General D. M. Hastings, adjutant-general, and General F. S. Gosan, of the Ohio regiment, Pennsylvania national guards, who are in the city, said to-day in addition to the large number of infantry sent here from Pennsylvania four years ago the state would this year be represented by a number of mounted men and artillery. It is expected that a large number of Indiana troops will come on, including General Harrison's regiment which it is said will act as escort to the president-elect.

Indiana's Official Count.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27.—The official canvass of the presidential vote of Indiana was completed to-night. The total vote is 366,939, divided as follows: Republicans, 263,336; democrats, 261,028; prohibition, 3888; labor, 266. Republican plurality 23,88; General Lovejoy's plurality 2200.

Palmer and the Grand Army.

CHICAGO, November 29.—A Springfield special says: The meeting among democratic soldiers and friends of General Palmer in regard to his withdrawal from the Grand Army has been intensified by reports in interviews with various members of that organization. Gen. Palmer said: "I have read the interviews and received letters on the same subject from Ohio, Indiana, and other states. Many of the letter writers above named suppose he has one, others, mostly anonymous writers, abuse and denounce me. Some propose the organization of another soldiers' association. It will be enough to take about another organization of ex-soldiers when circumstances shall show it to be necessary. Ex-soldiers can take their places with other citizens and discharge their social and patriotic duties like men." An interview just now furnished the evidence that can be required to understand the fact that the Grand Army organization is patriotic in its tendencies and an organized adjunct to the republican party. In the same connection General Palmer took occasion to renounce as false the charges that he also obeyed the orders of General Sherman on the field that he left the army in any but the most honorable manner.

An Anarchist Circular.

CHICAGO, November 23.—An anarchist circular of the style made famous by "Anarchist" Siles was widely distributed to my throughout the states of the west and north sections of the city. After ascertaining to defend the supposed communists, the sow and the sow are the same, whose trial is to begin Monday, the circular says: Notwithstanding it is law as murdered a number of our brothers, this capitalistic beast kills or more blood and apparently will not be satisfied until it gets it. Worshippers of Chicago and St. Louis, with a clearing house for composition of business, and a commission of presidents of control, rates is after all on one of the plans that was considered at the New York conference and is not the one that was formally adopted, a plan that received the most favor, in fact, was a much stronger form of agreement and more severe in its restrictions as to the use of the rate-making power.

Respect to the Dead.

New York Sun.

The foreigner in Paris is always struck by the war-mars of respect shown by the Parisians to the dead. When a person passes in the custom of salute where a course is ex-posed in a "cercle d'arcane," one sees in the same way. This custom dates back to the time of Gauls, who worshipped the god of Gaul, the Roman conquerors admitted to their Olympus under the name of Jupiter Cernunnos. This god received men to show respect toward the dead, and his priests were the arrangers of funerals. The chief of the religious college of Jupiter Cernunnos in the days of Marcus Aurelius, obtained the promulgation of a law in the name of the god by which funerals were carefully ordained and citizens obliged to take part in them, and even to pay the expenses in the case of the burial of the poor.

The New Southern Policy.

GREENVILLE, S. C., November 27.—The Greenville Daily News prints a letter recently received by its editor, from General Harrison, published by his permission. It was written in reply to a letter urging that southern commercial interests would be relieved from obstruction caused by courts and fears regarding the southern policy of the coming administration, if General Harrison would make some general assurances of his purpose to follow a conservative course toward the south, and is as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—To A. B. Williams, Esq., Greenville, S. C.:—Y. DE Young.—Your letter of November 21 has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterances on any public question. Every day I am solicited by special correspondents of the press to speak upon this subject, or that, but have invariably declined, and to you I appeal for some expression upon a question that interests you, to-morrow, for the present, make the same answer. I understand you have yourself been satisfied with expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign. When we surmise and discuss upon what some of your people have done, over what has passed away, and they give some explanation, to me, I am sure they will be as much surprised as am I, that they should in thought or speech impinge on the untried

and untried.

THE LEAVES.

THE THANKSGIVING WAS OBSERVED.

JAMES SPRAGUE.

KENTUCKY CELEBRATES THE THANKSGIVING.

LARGE PRACTICE.

THE PARADE IN THE AFTERNOON.

BEFORE THE EVENING.

SAVINGS OF PLATES BY THE REBELLION.

SCIENCES OF THE CITY.

THANKSGIVING WAS VERY GENERAL.

IN COORACO SPRINGS.

THE NEW RAILROAD TRUST.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Sunday was a day of thanksgiving and an oration.

Mr. De Young is a man of the executive ability and high character. Republicans of California would be well satisfied if General Harrison selected him for the place which the Pacific coast is to have in the new cabinet.

INAGURATION PREPARATIONS.

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INAGURATION PREPARATIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—Every day now witnesses the arrival of a fresh batch of distinguished statesmen and politicians making their pilgrimage to the big cities outside on Delaware avenue.

Among the president's visitors this forenoon was Senator C. B. Farwell and General Martin, chairman of the Illinois republican central committee.

They came from Chicago on the early train and were accompanied by Col. Fred Grant.

The party made a very hasty trip, driving out to General Harrison's immediate, after breakfast, remaining with him about an hour and a half, and on returning they went direct to the cars, embarking for Chicago at 11:55 a.m.

They met with such a crowd of newspaper correspondents and to throw out picket guards, so to speak, to capture them, only to find them as coppers on all cabinet themes or presidential policy.

Senator Farwell, in telling his impressions of General Harrison, remarked that he had a "big head and close mouth."

The evening train from Cincinnati brought two distinguished pilgrims from Ohio in the persons of Hon. A. L. Hanna, of Cleveland, and Congressman Ben Butterworth of Cincinnati.

They had a conference with the president-elect at 7:30 this evening, remaining in consultation two hours.

The well-known intimate relations of both gentlemen, especially Mr. Hanna with Senator John Sherman, contributed much interest to their visit and caused to the theory that the president-elect is making something of a study of the intricacies of Ohio politics, but to what purpose can only be conjecture.

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REPUBLICAN PLURALITY 23,88; GENERAL LOVEJOY'S PLURALITY 2200.

INAGURATION PREPARATIONS.

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They came from Chicago on the early train and were accompanied by Col. Fred Grant.

The party made a very hasty trip, driving out to General Harrison's immediate, after breakfast, remaining with him about an hour and a half, and on returning they went direct to the cars, embarking for Chicago at 11:55 a.m.

They met with such a crowd of newspaper correspondents and to throw out picket guards, so to speak, to capture them, only to find them as coppers on all cabinet themes or presidential policy.

Senator Farwell, in telling his impressions of General Harrison, remarked that he had a "big head and close mouth."

The evening train from Cincinnati brought two distinguished pilgrims from Ohio in the persons of Hon. A. L. Hanna, of Cleveland, and Congressman Ben Butterworth of Cincinnati.

They had a conference with the president-elect at 7:30 this evening, remaining in consultation two hours.

The well-known intimate relations of both gentlemen, especially Mr. Hanna with Senator John Sherman, contributed much interest to their visit and caused to the theory that the president-elect is making something of a study of the intricacies of Ohio politics, but to what purpose can only be conjecture.

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PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum \$10.00 Six months \$5.00

Three months 2.00 One month 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum \$15.00 Six months 7.50

Three months 3.00

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri River.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring the discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where it will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements contained in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S POLICY ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FORESHADOWED.

The Indianapolis Journal has been known throughout the campaign as the organ of General Harrison. Mr. Corne, who is to be his private secretary, has been the editor of it, and is still doing some work on the paper. Whether we regard the Journal as General Harrison's organ or not, the fact that Mr. Corne is a foreman in the same town with General Harrison's voted in his election and was on the closest in the most intimate terms with him, warrants the inference that the Journal represents General Harrison's wishes as much as any paper can.

During the last two weeks there has been considerable speculation as to General Harrison's policy regarding civil service reform. In a column which appeared in the Indianapolis Journal November 23d, which was probably written by Mr. Corne, these questions are fully answered and the policy of General Harrison foretold. He admits fully that he is to be held responsible for the accident in the recent railroad accident in Indiana. The matter will come before the courts. But there is one point which is very important. The person who is to be held responsible for the accident was, so far as in the verdict as a "John Doe" of the Denver, Rio Grande, Rock and Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska rail road. The railroads' acts as given by the rail road officials are these: The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska rail road by a certain proportion of its employees' wages according to the terms of the trackage arrangements. The other road is dissatisfied, it can secure the removal of any employee whom it pays a portion of his wages. But the control of the C. K. & N. over these operators ends here. The operator, Wool, was employed by, received his orders from, and reported to, the G. & N. for this reason the term "John Doe" fairly gives a correct impression. The jury in exonerates the management of both roads except so far as they were responsible for the acts of their employes.

The nature of President Cleveland's last annual message and particularly the financial portion of it is the subject of much discussion. There are those who believe in the "for-coming message" which is to be the "surprise" and "necessity" of the "tariff" reduction. The Washington Star is authority for the statement that also much in earnest is the statement on this subject that it will advise Congress to accept the Senate's resolution to have tariff reduction, "as it would be in the interest of the treasury school's to the fact that the requirements for admission have been increased."

We have given a somewhat lengthy notice of this institution, because it occupies a somewhat unique position among our colleges, and because of the great success of the experiment. The idea of the founder was not unique, as it is well known that Mr. Girard, the founder of the University of the City of Philadelphia, was the first to organize a regular school of news-papering, with a professor managing editor. The students will have actual experience in reporting, the preparation of copy, or printing, and other practical matters connected with the publication of a newspaper. The Register, a student publication of the treasury school's to the fact that the requirements for admission have been increased.

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In a very forcible article, the Man on Springs, our protests against the way the administration is using the law regarding the publication of and notices states that the notice should be placed in the nearest newspaper, but if there are two in the same place, the register of the same office should have a choice. So far as the GAZETTE is receiving any notices, we have no complaint to make. The Man on Springs is interested here and the register of the same office is a perfect fit to see that paper and should do so for many reasons. But the case is different in regard to the Manitou Springs Journal. There is no notice of papers, a Man on, and is clearly the intention of the law that all notices made in the vicinity of Manitou should be published in the Manitou Springs Journal. The editor of the Journal, in order to know the rule of the interior department regarding this matter, wrote to the ex-secretary of the interior, Senator Henry M. Teller, and received this reply, which is to the point:

DENVER, CO., Nov. 8, 1888.
DEAR SIR—You have written to the interior department, asking for the right to say who is to publish the notices, but, as must be in the nearest newspaper, I suppose if two papers are published in the same place, it may select either, although one might be a few rods nearer than the other. Yours,S. Y. TELLER.
The papers published in the smaller towns have difficulty in maintaining themselves, and should secure all the patronage that belongs to them. Mr. Bayard will do well to listen to the protest of the Journal. Those who are making pre-emption or homestead entries should be careful to see that the advertisement is put in the nearest paper. If this is done, it avoids all danger of any question of illegal advertisement.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

committed by its platform pledges to civil service reform and that General Harrison has declared himself in full sympathy with it. They forget that the clean-sweeping business was one of the main counts in the indictment against the democratic party, and the consequent demoralization of the public service one of the principal causes of its defeat. Whatever sweeping is to be done should be done solely with the view to restoring the efficiency of the public service and not establishing a precedent that the democracy may use in future years for overturning and demoralizing it again.

IF THERE IS ANY HONESTY IN POLITICS, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS PLEDGED TO THE DISCRIMINATION IN REMOVALS FROM OFFICE AS WELL AS IN APPOINTMENTS THERETO, AND TO USE BOTH PRIMARILY FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE RATHER THAN FOR SUPPOSED PARTY ADVANTAGE.

* * * * *

It is unnecessary to make any comments on the verdict of the coroner's jury as to the cause of the death of those killed in the recent railroad accident in Indiana. The matter will come before the courts. But there is one point which is very important. The person who is to be held responsible for the accident was, so far as in the verdict as a "John Doe" of the Denver, Rio Grande, Rock and Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska rail road. The railroads' acts as given by the rail road officials are these: The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska rail road by a certain proportion of its employees' wages according to the terms of the trackage arrangements. The other road is dissatisfied, it can secure the removal of any employee whom it pays a portion of his wages. But the control of the C. K. & N. over these operators ends here. The operator, Wool, was employed by, received his orders from, and reported to, the G. & N. for this reason the term "John Doe" fairly gives a correct impression. The jury in exonerates the management of both roads except so far as they were responsible for the acts of their employes.

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by both parties in both of these states this year. The system we now have is a very bad one. There would not be the effort to get seven thousand votes in New York or two thousand votes in Indiana, if it was known that they would only count as so much in the popular vote. The votes were sought for in these two states because whoever had a majority of one would have the majority of one thousand electoral votes. The popular vote, however, would not show the true sentiment in the country at the present time while so many voters are disenfranchised in the south. There could be a compromise between the two, which would have the same principle as there is now in our electoral college and avoid some of the dangers of the popular vote. The electoral college is now made up of one member for each congressman and one for each senator. We have as issued in our national convention the idea of a district representation. Our present electoral college is simply the same rule. Whoever carries the state has a majority of the electoral. The unit rule has been voted in our national conventions and each congressional district has its own representatives, and the state convention only elects the delegates at large, which is the senatorial delegation. We in the same state now in electing members of the electoral college, let each congressional district in each state elect a member of the college and let it be as a whole only vote on the basis of representation. This would bring the same idea into the case congressional districts. But there would be the same "minority of property" and "minority of race" as there is now, because the carrying of a congressional district would only elect one member of the electoral college and the carrying of the state would only elect two members of the electoral college, instead of as now, in the case of New York, six, six, and in the case of Indiana, fifteen. Our present methods, however, do not create any strain upon the system. The result will be that the people will be satisfied. In the result of the election was very gratifying.

The Denver Journal gives the following very exact advice to our electors:

"The Republican has no better advice to give to republicans who intend to seek federal appointment under President Harrison than the suggestion that they abstain from the action as soon as possible. There is not a single federal office in Colorado that is worth taking by a man who is really fit to fill it well, besides, office-holding is the most demoralizing business in the world. After a man has held a public position for a few years he is almost worthless or irrelevant. He gets out of the hung up for himself and loses his place in the occupation he formerly pursued. A great many of the republicans who were turned out four years ago have come back but want for something to turn up ever since, and a great many of the democrats who will be turned out after the 1st of March will follow their example. Many of the office-holders have no higher ambition than to get back into the places they left with a dollar in their pockets four years ago, but the very poverty and helplessness which makes them want to get back should be the most powerful arguments to dissuade sensible and energetic men who are able to earn a living by their own efforts to avoid office-holding as they would avoid pestilence."

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The Hancock Democrat says that the price of votes in Indiana, according to the recent election, was \$20 to \$25 during the morning hours. This is interesting but would be still more so if the democratic price list had been given.

The present board of the way commissioners in Iowa have been re-elected. Peter A. Dey, the democratic member of the board, is the only democrat who has had a state office in Iowa since 1857. This is the state which George Steele was elected.

The English government is considering the advisability of appointing a successor to Lord Savile before President Cleveland vacates his office. Among those mentioned for the place is Lord Vivian, who now has the Brussels mission. It is said that Lord Vivian's appointment would prove satisfactory to Washington, but that he does not desire the position.

The weekly report of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association shows that their funds are increasing much more rapidly than the yellow fever. Expenses are being cut down as rapidly as possible but even with the most judicious management there is no money left. They make an urgent appeal for donations of money and clothes.

Never was the effectiveness of the national election so apparent as in the recent election in Georgia. Governor George W. Jones presents so many difficulties. He is always opposed to the present system which presents so many difficulties. It is said that the general's present intention is to recommend to the general assembly to accept a new election law embodying the best features of the New York laws, which are considered the best in the union.

The coming election of the head of state remains in doubt but the latest report seems to point to a majority for the democrats. This report should prove a valuable addition to our manufacturing industries. The company will do business over Colorado, and will give a great stimulus to our lumber business and also be a help to our carpenters. One of the chief advantages of the company is that it will enable people to find means to obtain a home at a much less price than they have been able to before. It will not interfere with our carpenters because they will probably have the opportunity to build more houses, and it will not compete with the contractors in the construction of the more costly houses.

The Nineteenth Century for November contains a series of articles on modern educational methods under the general heading of "The Sacrifice of Education." The article by Professors Max Muller, Edward A. Freeman, and Frederic Harrison, these articles have made a profound impression in England. The Nineteenth Century is issued in this country in original sheets, by the Leonard Scott Publication Company, Philadelphia, at \$2.50 per year, 25 cents per copy. This house will also issue immediate reference is of educational papers, with notes, which will be sent free to any teacher asking for it.

It is now almost three weeks since the election occurred and the result in West Virginia still remains in doubt. It was known from the first that the closeness of the vote would require an official count to determine the result. But the engrossing which has also since the count began naturally gives rise to grave suspicions that crooked work is being done. These suspicions won't seem to be confirmed by the reported unnecessary holding back of the returns in several counties.

There are various reports being circulated as to what Chairman Quay is doing in Washington. One paper says: "Quay and his associates are plotting to seize Virginia's electoral vote for Harrison; another says: "Quay is in Washington to help him to get out of the mess he is in." It is so far in the east of Cleveland and in the west of Harrison, and is one of the strongest evidence of a plot that they were using the language of his letter of acceptance. We may be uncertain under his administration the public service will attain as high a degree of efficiency and capacity as ever in its history. There is to be no saturation of appointments. There is to be no abandonment of principles, consider fitness, integrity and experience alone.

The official figures on the vote of the entire state of New York for president and governor are as follows:

President, Republican	66,314	68,228
President, Democrat	62,959	65,054
Governor, Republican	90,127	90,212

Plurality (R) 14,65 (D) 19,223

These figures are significant and must once prove the claim made by Mr. Quay's friends that Cleveland was not elected and traced by them. The fact that Mr. Quay is so far in the east of Cleveland and Mr. Harrison is so far behind Harrison, is one of the strongest evidence of a plot that they were using the language of his letter of acceptance. We may be uncertain under his administration the public service will attain as high a degree of efficiency and capacity as ever in its history. There is to be no saturation of appointments. There is to be no abandonment of principles.

In discussing the civil service reform question the Albany Express says:

The republican party is committed to the general principle of civil service reform, and its members are sincere in their conviction that General Harrison shares in this commitment. We believe that the language of his letter of acceptance, "We may be uncertain under his administration the public service will attain as high a degree of efficiency and capacity as ever in its history. There is to be no saturation of appointments. There is to be no abandonment of principles."

The Washington Post, a weekly newspaper, was an interesting feature of the GAZETTE last winter. Mr. Carpenter is now taking a trip around the world and so will not write any Washington letters this winter. Mr. Walter W. Weller, late of the Chicago Tribune, has taken his place, and will soon receive regular letters from him during the winter. Mr. Weller has for many years occupied a very high position on the staff of the Chicago Tribune, and will rank among the first of Washington correspondents.

It is a matter of indifference what the motive may be for the writer on the staff of the Denver Post. The charges are serious and ought to be investigated. If the chief of police is innocent, he should be investigated.

IN COURT.

Trial of J. E. Chapman Begun in the District Court.

A Shooting that Occurred Near Eastonville Last Spring.

Henry Norman, Prosecuting Witness, Testifies to the Shooting.

Mrs. Chapman, Wife of the Defendant, Eastonville.

In the district court Friday afternoon the trial of Charles E. Chapman for the killing of Peter Baker near Eastonville last spring was begun. The circumstances will be remembered as they were reported in the GAZETTE at the time. Both men are colored and the shooting grew out of Chapman's wife gossiping about Baker's family.

The case was called late in the afternoon and most of the time of the afternoon session was taken up with the selecting of jurors. After excusing a number of jurors, most of whom had been acquainted with either the defendant or with the deceased, the following twelve persons were selected as the jurors to try the case: C. J. Watson, M. A. Foster, F. W. Martley, J. D. Gorman, Geo. Howard, Harry Miller, J. S. Lyon, Wm. Noble, George G. McKune, Nat. Conway, J. W. Don, and C. A. Gordon.

So a District Attorney, Libby and Judge Co.our, Chapman's attorney, made opening statements.

Henry Norman was the first witness called. He lived in the house next to the Chapman's. On the morning of the shooting Peter Baker came to his house to get him to go to a corn field, but a colored Norman to go into Chapman's house and as Mrs. Chapman to come out, as he wished to talk to her. Baker warned about a quarter of a mile from the house where witness went to speak to her Baker met a gun in his hand. Norman asked Mrs. Chapman to come out but said she would not go alone. Chapman came up from the garden, where he was planting potatoes, and asked what Norman wanted. Mrs. Chapman told him, and he said he would go with her, but would take his gun, as Baker had. A colored man was sent down to where Baker was standing. Mrs. Chapman called to Baker not to shoot, but the latter raised his gun and shot. The shot did not have any effect. Witness then walked up and stood near by between the two men and tried to make them put up their guns. But after some discussion about twenty minutes after the first shot Baker said again when Chapman returned his fire and the former's. Witness and defendant then started for Eastonville to get a physician. When they returned the wounded man had been removed to his home. Witness said that Baker from that time, which was Thursday, until he died on Saturday morning.

Coroner Isaac Davis was the next witness called. He had seen the remains of Baker and had examined them. There was a gun shot wound in the top of the head which pointed as if Baker was bending his head down when he received it. The wound was pieces of bone and the wound was sufficient to produce death.

Mrs. Fannie Chapman, wife of the defendant, was called. Norman had come to her house the morning of the shooting and told her Baker wished to speak with her. While they were talking Chapman had come up and said that he would go with her and take his gun. On the way she begged him to let her have it. As they approached Baker he raised up from a sitting position and sighted his gun along a post. She cried out to him not to fire. Baker fired but it did not have effect. An argument then took place in which she begged the men not to shoot. Baker, however, fired again and then seized his gun as if to use it as a club. She thought he was making for her and started to run. Heard another shot and looking around saw a smoke from her husband's gun. Baker had a few minutes after the return to the house. Witness recognized a man, short as he was, going to her husband and which he had on at the time of the shooting, and which contained a number of stories. A so testifies to seeing a physician take a shot from her husband's dress after the affair occurred.

At this point the witness was excused, and Judge Garrison after instructing the jury not to discuss the case, adjourned the court until nine o'clock this morning.

In the district court at Saturday the trial of Charles E. Chapman for the killing of Peter Baker was continued. But two witnesses testified, Chapman himself and Henry Norman, recd. No facts were elicited other than those given by the witnesses on Friday. The case was given to the jury at 12:30 p.m. even. They were out about three quarters of an hour when they returned with the verdict of no guilty. The defendant was immediately discharged.

Surveying at Colorado College. The college has never let itself in a position to furnish courses in civil or mining engineering, but it has extended its curriculums of its scientific work to proportions which correspond with those found in the better class of engineering.

Such studies as assaying, mineralogy, surveying, chemical analysis, etc., which have a comparative value in the ordinary college curriculum, have here been more fully developed in the endeavor to give accurate information on topics of general interest to the people of our state. The class in surveying, which began Monday under the care of County Surveyor Rees, is particularly fortunate in having an instructor who is also from our own state, experience as an engineer to give a thorough and practical course. It is a common experience for the young graduate of the technical schools to be perfectly helpless when first brought face to face with the actual conditions of work, and it is often very humiliating to him to find himself obliged to begin driving pegs or carrying a chain for those who have had less theoretical and more practical training than he. Those who take this course under Mr. Rees will have the advantage of working under and with a teacher who is engaged in the daily application of his subject to his profession, practice. As far as the value of a course so practical in its nature, it is also one that is particularly adapted to persons who are obliged to spend a large part of their time in the open air and sunshine.

A Nevada Avenue Building.

Work was begun this week on the building of the new quarters for the Western Building and Supply Company on Nevada avenue just north of Pike's Peak avenue. The building will be of brick, two stories in height and, though simple in design, will be built in a first class manner. The rooms and elevations were seen yesterday in the company's draughting room and they show commendable accommodations for the business of the new concern. The main building will be 120 feet front by forty feet (deep) and the first story will be divided into three parts, one of which will be a garage, sixteen by thirty-four. Another part will be a draughting room of nearly the same dimensions with the first, and central part is for the business and private offices of the company. The second story, on Nevada avenue, a distance of nine and one-half feet long over which is a wing an eighth of a mile. This room will be used for the display of the manufacturer's artistic glassware, glass, electroliers, chandeliers, stained glass designs, and, in the various articles which are used in the finishing touches of architecture work. The draughting room is as large as any in the state and will accommodate at least three more draughtings than the three now employed by the company. The rough cast wall of the offices will be painted and decorated and there will be more artistic business rooms in the city in the rear of the main building. The company's horses, wagons and utensils. The tools of the draughting room, offices and the stairway leading to the second story are grouped in a recessed entrance, over which is a wing another over which will be rented. The building will be heated throughout by steam, generated by electricity and each floor will have convenient lavatories, etc. The exterior of stock bricks in regular and the general effect is that of a substantial and stately building.

The exhibition company was incorporated Monday with a capital stock of \$20,000. Henry S. Woodburn, C. C. C. Crowe and Frank T. Clegg are the incorporators. A public meeting will be held within a few days to discuss the matter of forming a club, an association and making arrangements to the Colorado Springs Grays to tender the state league for \$800 and to engage a number of crack players for the next year's team.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in the parlors of the Congregational Church. It is a desire that all women interested in temperance work and those who have worked with this organization should come to the meetings and cooperate with the union in this work.

The GAZETTE of Colorado has completed a neat catalogue of the lectures and paintings by Miss M. E. Gover, which are on exhibition at the Misses Moore's gallery, on North Tejon street. Miss Gover is a young English artist whose work is creating considerable comment.

Barbara, wife of George C. Aiken, died Sunday night at 12:30. Funeral services were held at the residence, 32 North Webster street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the remains were taken to Pittsburgh, Pa., for interment on the 24th Santa Fe train.

A gentleman of this city, who has been up the side of Pike's Peak with the surveying party now at work there, gives it as his opinion that the new road will not be over eight miles in length and says the steamer grace will not be over 25 per cent.

Sister Lenora Jackson and two others on the east Santa Fe train Monday afternoon for Canon City with ten prisoners sentenced to terms in the penitentiary in the district court yesterday morning.

The Rock Island road will go into its own office in a portion of Wm. Lennox's furniture store on Pike's Peak avenue. Mr. W. W. Wood will have charge of both the up-town office and the office at the end.

James D. Morrissey, convicted of an assault, was in the county jail. This is the shooting case which occurred at the sewer camp in September last. Morrissey has been in the jail for over three months and the court decided his punishment had been sufficient.

James Dwyman, convicted of grand larceny, one year in the penitentiary. Dwyman is the young man who stole a quantity of cigars from a Colorado City saloon.

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James Dwyman, convicted of grand larceny, one year in the penitentiary. Dwyman is the young man who stole a quantity of cigars from a Colorado City saloon.

Wafer Beaumont, please guilty to grand larceny; two years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Charles Wafer, please guilty to grand larceny; two years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The civil case of Bacon vs. Wafer for the sale of the utterance of the in-

come of the court, will be in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict giving judgment of \$8,000 for Bacon.

The course will probably last four days. A White Horse Hotel, a Red Cross Inn, and a Peacock Inn will be used.

Lessons in drawing are now being given at the Woman's Exchange. A new circular has been published, giving what will be taught at each lesson. The Peacock Inn, the Hotel, and the Red Cross Inn will be used for the course, including meals.

The teacher's course will begin this afternoon at 12:30. There will be six lessons in the course, and the price, including materials, will be ten dollars.

Costs in families will be received at a price. The day will be six lessons in the course, and the price, including materials, will be ten dollars.

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"SCHOOL."

The White Horse Hotel, a Red Cross Inn, and a Peacock Inn will be used.

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BICYCLE RACE.

Tony Pastor Makes Good His Offer to Give a \$50 Badge.

The GAZETTE owes something of an apology to the party who signed himself "Tony Pastor" and who offered to give a \$50 badge to the winner of a one mile and a five mile bicycle race, to be run on Thanksgiving day. Yesterday it characterized the offer as a probable fable, drawing its conclusions from the fact that the boys who went out to the Yessa road at the time appointed found no one there either to time or start them or to give them the badge. Two of the boys went over the one-mile course but no one rode the five miles. Yesterday the GAZETTE received the following note, accompanied by a fine gold badge of a handsome bicycle pattern and in the center a small diamond. It is truly yours:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 29th, 1888.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Please present this medal to the winner of the bicycle races and state in your paper the size and kind of badge, prices and the time he wins the different races in. The center of the medallion is to give my name on it as soon as I hear who the winner is. Yours, etc.,

As the matter seems to be left entirely in the hands of the paper, we will make the following suggestions, which if they meet with the gentleman's approval who gives the badge, we will see are carried out. The badge cannot be given to either of the young men who went over the course on Thanksgiving day, as they did not complete the race, only doing one mile; then there were no judges and no time taken.

We will appoint one week from to-day, Saturday, December 8th, as the day when the race will be run. Three competitors will be appointed to take the time and regulate the race. We will also suggest, if agreeable to Mr. Pastor, that the race be changed as the track suggested is not a good one, there usually being a strong wind blowing which precludes very good time being made, and the course is too small for a number of bicycles to turn in. Perry Johnson's track, south of town, would be much better, if it can be secured. These suggestions are made after consultation with a number of the wise men of the city. The judge is fully worth competing for and will be exhibited in the front window of the GAZETTE this afternoon.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by G. Lowe for the week ending November 28th, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

W. B. Faunce et al. to J. W. C. C. man, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

Edward's ad. to W. B. Faunce, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

Owen Moore to C. M. Mizerer, ts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

Lucy Burtnett to George C. Garrison, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$1,950.

Mary J. Barton et al. to C. C. Garrison, ts 20 and 21, \$1,950.

C. C. Garrison et al. to A. A. McGovney, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

S. Macrae to A. A. McGovney, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

A. A. McGovney to Nancy J. Stevens, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

C. C. Eaton, et al. to A. A. McGovney, ts 9, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

3. Barber, et al. to W. A. McGovney, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$1,950.

S. Eaton, trustee to C. M. Mizerer, ts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

W. B. Faunce et al. to J. W. C. C. man, ts 1, 2, 3 and 4, b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1,950.

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